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The Von Reisenkampff-Ulrich
Family History



**PRESENTED BY
THE AUTHOR**

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The Von Reisenkampff-Ulrich

FAMILY HISTORY

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

(FOR USE OF FAMILY ONLY)

COMPILED BY
BARTOW A. ULRICH
CHICAGO, ILLS.

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The University Printing Co., Publishers, Chicago



PROFESSOR JOHANN AUGUST HEINRICH ULRICH.
Doctor of Philosophy, Private Counsellor. Born in Rudolstadt, April 26,
1746. Died Feb. 4, 1813, at Jena, Saxony, Germany.

Verzeichnis der auf der Universitätsbibliothek Jena vorhandenen Werke von
Joh. Aug. Heinrich Ulrich.

1. *Heutekrisologie oder über die Freiheit & Abhängigkeit* Jena 1788
2. *Von der Freikommenheit samt den Umständen eines jög. Lebens oder Enzyklopädie der Wissenschaften* Jena 1789
3. *Vorlesungen einer Vorlesung zu den philosophischen Wissenschaften zum Gebrauch in Vorlesungen. Teil 1 & 2.* Jena 1772 & 1776 2 Bde
4. *Vorlesung zur Moral* Jena 1789
5. *Institutiones logicae et metaphysicae* Jenae 1785
6. *Institutiones logicae et metaphysicae scholae suae, praecepit perpercia Christianae disciplinae, ratione habita* 8^{vo} Jenae 1792
7. *Quaeritur, notioem categoriarum magis evolutam* Jenae 1792
8. *Oratio fatorum liberalibus artibus expectantium de vocatione* Jenae 1792
9. *Quam caute adhibendae sint doctrinae juris, in sanctis oribus placitis illustrantur* Jenae 1769
10. *Alutiora quaedam de mysteriis, in genere* Jenae 1768
11. *Imbra Philosophiae de natura divina, s. theologiae rationalis. 8^{vo} 2^{te} Editio Log. et metaphys.* Jenae 1785. - - 16 1792
12. *Specimen artis cogitandi publicioris principiorum principiorum mathematicarum* ^(primi) *arum* Jenae 1767
13. *Imbra Philosophiae Jure p. Juris naturalis correlati et generum ...* Jenae 1790
14. *Generationis philosophiae quae, sicut notioem categoriarum evolutam ...* *Trio primum, secundum, tertium & ultimum.* Jenae 1767
15. *Specimen theologiae naturalis, plerumque quaedam de mysteriis, in genere exhibens.* Resp. Lud. Fr. Kellerius. Jenae 1768
16. *Quoniam coactio et vi iniquitatis carat ...* Jenae 1771
17. *Enervationes duae, in Mathaei capp. xxv, 29-33. et xxv, 34-46. Resp. Joh. Henr. Walther* Jenae 1771

University Library, Jena, March 5, 1906.

To Mr. B. A. Ulrich, Chicago:

I have the honor to reply pursuant to a letter of February 14, of this year, relative to the list of manuscripts of J. A. H. Ulrich extant in the local library. The making of a copy of the writings I must decline, as well as sending the manuscripts thither. I advise you, therefore, in regard to buying, that you apply to the

book and curio dealer, Strobel, here, who is certainly in position to furnish the same.

Most respectfully,

DR. BRANDIA,
The Director.

List of the works of John August Henry Ulrich extant in the University Library at Jena:

1. Elentheriology or Concerning Liberty and Necessity. Jena, 1788.
2. Of the Nature and Need of a So-called Course of Study or Encyclopedia of Knowledge. Jena, 1769.
3. First Sketch of an Introduction to Philosophic Knowledge for Use in Lecturing. Parts 1 and 2, Jena, 1772 and 1776, 2 Vols.
4. Introduction to Morality. Jena, 1789.
5. Institutes of Logic and Metaphysics. Jena, 1789.
6. Presenting by Means of Reasoning of Kant's Teaching Continuously Maintained the Institutes of Logic and Metaphysics of His School. Jena, 1792 (2d Ed.)
7. Discourse which Sets Forth the Investigation of Fact More Clearly Revealed. Jena, 1767.
8. Discussion: A Forecast of the Fate Awaiting the Liberal Arts. Jena, (?) year. Date not given.
9. How Carefully the Doctrine of Justice Should be Applied in Presenting Agreeably the More Sacred Things. Jena, 1769.
10. Certain Selected Facts About Racial Mysteries. Jena, 1768.
11. The Elements of Philosophy Relative to Divine Nature. Of this kind ought to be held the Institutes of Logic and Metaphysics of Rational Theology. Jena, 1785. Likewise 1792.
12. A Mark of the More Noble Art of Thinking of the Emulative Simplicity of the Leading Mathematicians. Jena, 1767.
13. Origin of the Philosophy of Proper Rights; Of the Nature of Society and Race. Jena, 1790.
14. First, Second, Third and Last Parts of Philosophical Discussion which sets forth the Disclosed Doctrine of Fact. Jena, 1767.
15. A Proof Derived from Natural Theology Presenting Certain Selected Facts Concerning Mysteries of Race. (Reply to Ludwig Frederic Cellarius. Jena, 1768.)
16. How Long May Compulsion and Force be Without Justice? Jena, 1771.
17. Two Exegetical Efforts on Matthew XXII, 29-33, and XXV, 31-46. Response to John Henry Walter. Jena, 1771.



Mrs. HENRIETTA ULRICH.



AUGUSTUS LOUIS ULRICH.

[*The following note was written when Mr. Ulrich was very ill, in the year 1838.*]

SHORT LETTER OF A. L. ULRICH.

My dear Wife and Children:

When I see myself encircled by you, the thought naturally dwells on the slight tenure by which I hold this life! Let me therefore embrace this precious moment to assure you of my cheerful acquiescence in the divine will, whatever His decrees may be! That I repose a hope through Christ, which I trust will not fail! There is much that I should like to see perfected, much that I should like to watch and mature to perfection; all this I lay on my Creator, who will keep all and provide for all, according to his promises and tender mercies! My beloved ones, keep the divine laws always in your hearts and before your eyes! and may to all, through Christ, a blessed hope open itself before you.

Mother! love and protect your children.

Children! obey and love your mother, and it will go well with you all. Many happy moments, pleasing anticipations, wishes to be accomplished, remain to futurity—which concerns those who surround me, subjects of sincere solicitude to those considerations, I drop this tear! and He will take care of you.

GENEALOGY OF FAMILY IN AMERICA.

SECOND GENERATION.—AUGUSTUS LOUIS ULRICH², born August 12th, 1786; married A. D. 1813, Maria Behm, born A. D. 1786, and who died April 11, 1814, leaving one child, Maria Leopoldine, born April 2d, 1814, which daughter was married to Harvey D. Brigham, Nov. 4th, 1855, and died at Carthage, Illinois, A. D. 1872. Augustus Louis Ulrich² married his second wife, Henriette Reisenkampff², Oct. 22d, 1814, in Reval, Russia, and located at St. Petersburg, and afterwards moved to America, where he died, September 16, 1841.

The children of Augustus Louis Ulrich², and Henriette², his wife, are:

9, Johanna Rosalie 3, b. September 10th, 1815, at St. Petersburg; died Oct. 21, 1903.

10, Katharine Louise 3, b. January 2d, 1817, at St. Petersburg; m. August 13th, 1839, Rev. J. E. C. Doremus, in New York, and located afterwards in New Orleans, La.; d. Nov. 25th, 1853.

11, Augusta Henriette 3, b. November 27th, 1824; m. March 10th, 1851, David Mack, a lawyer, and located at Carthage, Illinois.

12, Louis William 3, b. August 30th, 1827; d. October 13th, 1828.

13, Edward Von Reisenkampff 3, b. Oct. 10, 1829; m. March 22, 1853, at Springfield, Illinois, Maria Van Doren Vredenburg.

14, Henriette Wilhelmena 3, b. June 8th, 1832; m. Nov. 1st, 1860, Ezra Windle, a merchant; at Springfield, Illinois, and located at Carthage, Illinois.

15, Charles Augustus 3, b. August 1st, 1835; d. Oct. 27, 1844, at Springfield, Illinois.

16, Bartow Adolphus 3, b. February 12th, 1840; m. March 31st, 1864, Helen Amelia Russell, on the farm in Livingston County, eighteen miles from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and located in Chicago, Illinois, as a lawyer and real estate dealer.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Glenham, Dutches County, on the 16th of September, A. D. 1841, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian resignation, August Louis Ulrich, Esq., proprietor of the Glenham factory, and elder of the Reformed Dutch Church of Glenham. By this afflictive dispensation of an all-wise Providence, a large and interesting family have been bereaved of its head, an extensive circle of friends of a greatly esteemed member, and the church on earth of one of its most spirited, and active, and zealous office-bearers.

Mr. Ulrich was a highly cultivated gentleman, a generous and warm-hearted friend, a devoted, and liberal, and spirited Christian. To the church and social circle alike, an ornament and a blessing. The one he loved and supported with his prayers and his purse; the other, enlivened and instructed from the stores of his highly cultivated mind. He was a native of Germany. His birth-place was Jena, in whose university he received his education, and from where he went a man of business, in quest of knowledge and of wealth. The life he led and the business he engaged in, made him acquainted with men and manners, in many of the cities of Europe. Moscow, St. Petersburg and London have at different times been the places of his residence. For the last eighteen or twenty years he has resided in the United States, and for the last fourteen or fifteen, in the place where he breathed his last.

But chiefly as an active and zealous Christian must we pay the tribute of respect to our departed friend. Brought up in the Lutheran tenets as there observed, he passed the greater part of his life in ignorance of spiritual Christianity. On settling in

Glenham, however, he attended at the ministrations of the Rev. W. S. Heyer, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Fishkill Landing, and under his ministry was brought to see the error of his former sentiments and practices, and led to devote himself anew to the service of his faithful Redeemer, and from that time to the day of his death, maintained the walk and conversation of a consistent Christian. In that service he was permitted rejoicingly to live and labor for many years, and in triumphantly having served his generation, "to fall to sleep."

The zeal and perseverance of the departed servant, within the last few years of his life, were blessed as the instrumentality of establishing, creating and getting into successful operation the Reformed Dutch Church of Glenham. Seeing and feeling the importance of having religious privileges brought home to a large population caring for none of these things, he set himself determinately to work, and labored indomitably to accomplish this praiseworthy object, and he lived to see this desire of his heart fully realized. The church is his monument, and sweet will be his memory there, while Christ and his cause are dear to his people. And who can tell but that his glad spirit will be privileged, as time and death gather their trophies to the grave, to welcome rejoicingly to the abodes of the blessed, uncounted numbers of redeemed souls, of whom it shall be written, they were "born there."

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

Ulrichs in Germany.

The following are certified copies of the records in Jena of the family of Augustus Louis Ulrich, my father:

The late Private Counselor and Professor, John August Heinrich Ulrich, in Jena, born April 26th, 1746, is the eldest son of Magister Frederick Nicol Ulrich, late Subdirector and afterwards Director of the Prince's College here, and his wife, Margaret Susanna, born Fitz, of this city, daughter of citizen and burger-master, John Fitz, married June 14th, 1742. His other children were:

1. Johanna Marie Ulrich, born June 8th, 1734, of whom nothing further is stated.
3. Johann Friedrich Ulrich, who was the Prince's Counselor

of Justice here, and whose son, Johann Friedrich Ulrich, was the Prince's Counselor, and leaves a son.

a. Frederick August Bernhard Ottomar Ulrich, who is Counselor of Chancery, and Chief at the General Inspection of Customs, in Erfurt, for the principality here, and still lives.

b. A daughter, Johanna Friedericke Ulrich, was married to Lawyer John August Wolffart, who emigrated to America.

4. John Gottlieb Ulrich, was Officer of Justice of the Jurisdiction of Rudolstadt and Blankenburg. He had several children, sons and daughters. He was born August 17th, 1752.

5. Ernst Frederick Gottlieb Ulrich, born November 14th, 1756, was married to Dorothea Friedericke Unbehaun, daughter of Johann Michael Unbehaun, Counselor of the Prince, and Cashier of Customs, here.

This youngest son of the College Director was a member of the Prince's Board of Finance, and had many children, but most of them died while quite young. The youngest daughter still lives. Ottilie Ulrich, single. The 2d daughter, Clara Pauline Gabriele Ulrich, died in 1871, as widow of Johann Ernst Francis Homann, here. She leaves two daughters single, Mariane and Thecla Momann, and several grandchildren from a daughter married to Counselor at Law. Obasius, in Königsee, and a son who died early, as Lawyer in Königsee. Ason Paul Homann still lives, and is at present Surveyor in Zolstein.

The above information has been gathered with much trouble and expense of time, from the church register of the City Church here, and of which parish there are no real registers up to the year 1812, and therefore required much searching, all of which is hereby officially certified.

Rudolstadt, March 8th, 1873.

Rector of the Principality, Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt.

DR. E. E. SCHUMANN,

[L. s.]

Rector.

[*Extracts from the Church Registers of the Protestant City Parish in Fena, in the Granddukedom, Saxe Weimar, Eisenach.*]

Mr. Johann August Heinrich Ulrich, Doctor of Philosophy, Private Counselor and Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy here, born in Rudolstadt, on the 26th of April, 1746, and died here on the 4th of February, 1813. Was married here on 29th of June, 1783, to Miss Martha Caroline Paulssen, of this city, second daughter of Mr. Johann Jacob Heinrich Paulssen, merchant, Counselor of Commerce and Burgermaster, born here on the 9th of September, 1762, and died here on the 20th of March, 1803. The following were his children:

1. Caroline Ulrich, born here October 17th, 1784. Died here

May 3d, 1833.

2. August Louis Ulrich, born here August 12th, 1786.

3. August Leopold Ulrich, born here July 9th, 1791.

4. Carl Wilhelm Ulrich, born here September 28th, 1793.
Died here January, 1822.

5. Moritz Anton Ulrich, born here January 31st, 1795. Died in Hudson River in U. S., 1825, trying to save boy who fell in river from boat.

6. Louise Rosalie Ulrich, born here January 26th, 1797. Died here June 25th, 1857.

Carl Robert Ulrich, born here February 19th, 1800. Died here April 2d, 1803.

The above is correctly and officially taken from the church register.

Jena, March 18th, 1873.

[SEAL OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAELIS, AT JENA.]

The Rector,
G. GRANGE.

CERTIFICATES OF BAPTISM.

In Vol. 9, page 248, the baptismal records of St. Michaelis Church, of this city, show that Mr. Dr. Johann August Heinrich Ulrich, counselor of the Duke of Saxon-Coburg, Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy, in this city, and Inspector of the Academical Consistory, &c., with his wife, Madame Martha Caroline, born Paulssen, have begotten a son, who was born here in Jena, on the 12th of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, baptized on the 13th ej., and was named August Louis.

This certificate of birth and baptism is herewith truly certified. Sig. Superintendent and Pastor at Jena, on the 23d of November, 1800.

CHRISTIAN WILHELM OMLER,
Superintend. and Rector.

[SEAL.]

JOHANN ADOLPH LEOPOLD FASSELLIUS,

Parish Clerk.

The daughter of Counselor Justus Johann von Riesenkampff, and his wife, Charlotta Katherine, born Wilken, was born on 25th of October, in the year 1797, and was baptized in St. Olai Church, in this city, on the 15th of November, in the same year, and named Henriette. Such has been taken from the church register in St. Olai, and certified sub fide pastorali.

REVAL, September 2d, 1814.

EMIL AUGUST FERDINAND SEIDLER,
Pastor of St. Olai Church and Assessor of the City Consistory.

[SEAL OF THE CHURCH IN REVAL.]

1873



GENERAL AND ADMIRAL ALBERT V. STOSCH.
(Of the German Navy.)

PRIVATE LETTER FROM PRUSSIA.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Bartow A. Ulrich, of this city, from his cousin at Berlin, the wife of General Von Stosch, of the Prussian army. It was written at the time the news of Napoleon's surrender reached Berlin:

BERLIN, September 3, 1870.

Respected Cousin:

I thank you as a cousin and patriot for your kind letter. King William telegraphed today that Napoleon had surrendered to him in person. This war, brought on by his arrogance, is, therefore, virtually at an end, for as McMahon has capitulated and surrendered his army as prisoners of war, Marshal Bazaine, who is now in Metz, must do the same, as he cannot expect other help, and Paris will be unable to struggle alone.

Napoleon, as I understand, has preferred to surrender himself as a prisoner of war to our chivalrous King William and preserve his life, and, if possible, the Napoleonic dynasty, rather than remain in his own land. It is really a terrible humiliation for the haughty French nation to see itself so completely conquered by despised Germany—to have won scarcely a single battle, and to have shown her own pitiful condition to the eyes of the world. Our forefathers—if they are permitted to retain an interest in the other world in the affairs of this—would be pleased if they could see that the descendants of the French were compelled to pay the debt that France owes to the “Fatherland” for the humiliation and trouble brought upon it in the past.

My father’s (your uncle Ulrich) greatest wish was to see Strasbourg a German city again. His children have done their utmost to bring about the accomplishment of this desire. My husband, son and brother, and a large portion of the younger relatives of my mother, are in the field. The youngest brother of my husband, at the head of his regiment, was severely wounded, and has now died of his wounds. A nephew of mine, and a younger cousin of his, have also fallen in battle. So our family, like many others, has given some of the dearest to save the “Fatherland,” to punish our hereditary foe, and to secure ourselves from him in the future.

It is a pleasing sign of the times that all the Germans everywhere, if ever so far from their old home and ever so long, absent, extend the warmest sympathy and a helping hand to us. Germany, united as it is now, has never shown so strong a determination to punish foreign overbearance. Our best and dearest have willingly sacrificed their lives and shed their blood. Many severe losses have been sustained by the highest and wealthiest of our families, as well as the lowest and poorest; still, no one wishes to stay at home as long as the decimated ranks require to be refilled.

It is to be hoped that the event of the 2d of September will stop further bloodshed, and that diplomatic negotiations will result in such a manner that our efforts and losses will not have been in vain—such as all Germany desires, and as King William and Bismarck will endeavor to accomplish.

MEETING OF BISMARCK AND FAVRE.

Signing Preliminary Articles of Peace at Versailles.

In January, 1871, the Prussians had besieged Paris. January 5th, the French forces under Gambetta were badly defeated and all hope was lost. Two days later, Jules Favre saw Bismarck, the iron chancellor, at Versailles, and sued for peace. Forty thousand Parisians had already succumbed to the siege and there

were only two weeks' provisions within the city walls. The treaty was subsequently signed at Frankfort, May 10th. France was compelled to cede Alsace, Loraine, Metz and Strausberg, and to pay an indemnity of 1,000,000,000 *thalers*, a sum which was said never could be paid, but which was settled long before the time it was due.

The following is a translation of a letter written by Admiral Von Stosch to his wife, Rosa Von Stosch, born Ulrich, giving an account of the meeting of Bismarck, Thiers and Favre. The letter is taken from the life of Admiral and General Von Stosch, published by his son, Ulrich Von Stosch:

VERSAILLES 26, 2, 1871.

"The preliminary articles of peace were signed today at a late hour. Yesterday I had the opportunity, which was of great interest, of being present at the discussion between Bismarck and Thiers and Favre; he was alone, and wanted me present, so as to have someone posted in military questions, to refer to. He had investigated the matter thoroughly. At the beginning he went out; Thiers then opened a window. Just to say something, I remarked, 'It is very warm.' Thiers said, 'especially, when one is treated as we are.' The two Frenchmen became very excited, and made long speeches over each remark and proposition. Finally Bismarck said, 'This will not do; at this rate we will never get ahead. I must ask you to answer in definite counter propositions.'

"Thiers: 'But they must be proven.'

"Bismarck: 'No you must entrust that to me, so that I may understand the facts myself. At all events I must beg you to have more control over your language, and keep your offensive remarks within bounds. You are supreme in France and your power now is unlimited. I, on the contrary, am bound by my instructions, and it becomes you to be milder. I am bound to follow the demands of my superiors. You know that we must begin to shoot Monday if we have not finished then. You must thoroughly understand this. Today we are discussing the question, and have spent seven hours already, which does not agree with my health.'

"The Frenchmen were very much chagrined at this 'philippic' and Thiers cried time and again, 'Fie, my Count!' 'Fie, my Count!' Finally they said they could go no farther and rode home. Today they are again here and have, as I am informed, concluded to sign the Preliminary Articles of Peace.

"The poor men cannot arrive at any conclusion, as Bismarck is continually putting more stipulations in the preliminary treaty. He wants to be entirely free from the Frenchmen before others

have an opportunity to interfere, and he will succeed. These long discussions require an enormous amount of strength, and he will make himself ill; it is certain, however, that he will succeed in the end. I hope to be through with my duties at the headquarters of the king, and return home with him in the beginning of March. How will the work of the ministry suit? Today the waters are playing in honor of the King of Wurtemberg."

ULRICHS IN GERMANY.

There are no Ulrichs in America descendants of Dr. August Heinrich Ulrich, father of A. L. Ulrich, who came to America in 1818, except those mentioned above and their children.

The two daughters of Dr. Leopold August Ulrich, brother of A. L. Ulrich are Her Excellency Rosa Von Stosch, wife of the late General Von Stosch, who was at one time minister of the Imperial Admiralty of Germany, and Her Excellency Matilda Von Ritter, widow of General Adolph Von Ritter, Goettingen, Germany. The only son, Moretz, of Dr. Leopold August Ulrich, of Prussia, died during the Franco-Prussian war. He was Major in the German army.

Ulrich Von Ritter, surviving son of Matilda and General Von Ritter, is in the German army and an officer on the General's staff in Berlin.

Adolph, the eldest son, while an officer in the German army, died and left a wife and several children, who live at Hannover.

Anna von Ritter, daughter of Mathilda von Ritter, died March 15th, 1894, at Goettingen, Germany.

Sofie von Ritter married Professor Paul Falkenberg, of Rostock University; has four children.

NOTICES REFERRING TO ULRICHS IN GERMANY.

Koenigliche Geheime Medicinal and Regierungs Rath. Dr. August Leopold Ulrich, died at Coblenz, Germany, Nov. 22nd, 1858. Brother of Louis Augustus Ulrich.

Sr. Excellenz den Generallieutenant, Z. D. Adolph von Ritter, died at Goettingen May 28th, 1892.

Herr Adolph von Ritter, son of Mathilda von Ritter, Geb. Ulrich, died at Salzberg, July 21st, 1899.

Ulrich von Ritter was married to Frieda von Beaulieu Marconny, daughter of the late Major A. D. Freiherrn von Beaulieu Marconny at Berlin.

Rosa von Stosch, widow of Admiral von Stosch, geb. Ulrich, died at Oestrich in Reingau, July 26th, 1902, leaving one daughter, Louise Freifrau von Hollen, who lives at Kiel, Germany; Ulrich von Stosch, who lives at Oestrich, and two other sons who are, or have been, in the Navy or Army.



JUSTUS JOHANN VON REISENKAMPPF

1814

Collector port of Reval, Russia, for 30 years.



MRS. HENRIETTA ULRICH.
(Born Von Reisenkampff.)

VON REISENKAMPFFS.

INCOMPLETE GENEALOGY OF MY MOTHER'S FAMILY IN RUSSIA.

FIRST GENERATION.—1. JUSTUS JOHANN VON REISENKAMPFF¹ was born A. D. —, and married 1775, his wife, Charlotta Katharine Welkin, who died A. D. 1802. Justus Johann Von Reisenkampff¹, Collector of Customs, Reval, died at that place —.

The children of Justus Johann Von Reisenkampff¹ and Charlotta Katharine Welkin were:

2, Leopold 2, b. — —; d. — —, in infancy.

3, Fredrica 2, b. — —; d. — —, in infancy.

4, Leopoldina 2, b. — —; m. A. D. 1809, William Huck, a merchant, located in St. Petersburg, Russia, d. aged 73, A. D. 1863.

5, Justine 2, — —; m. Dr. Adolphus Rauch, a physician in St. Petersburg, Russia, d. A. D. 1864. Husband died April 30th, 1864.

6, Charlotta 2. — —.

7, Henrietta 2, b. Nov. 6, 1797; m. Oct. 22d, 1814, August Louis Ulrich, a merchant of St. Petersburg, Russia, afterwards located at Fishkill, N. Y., in America.

8, Dorothea 2, b. — —; m. 1818, Dr. Reisenkampff, of Reval, Russia.

From Springfield, Ill., Journal, Sept. 5, 1887:

MRS. ULRICH'S FUNERAL.

The Final Solemn Rites Paid to a Great-Grandmother.

The funeral of Mrs. Henrietta Ulrich, Saturday afternoon, was numerously attended, her own descendants and their connections alone being a large assembly. A great-grandmother's funeral is itself unusual, but, besides being buried in her 90th year, a son, E. R. Ulrich, near 60, himself the parent of a large family, spoke substantially as follows:

"By request I make a few remarks personally with regard to our departed mother, not in eulogy, but in testimony to the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. When the deceased first came to this country from Germany, about 61 years ago, she was a stranger to the Lord Jesus. Then the precious word was put into her hand, although she was brought up nominally a professor, and she knew Him and believed in Him. Then, in years afterwards, when she was left bereaved, a widow, a widow for more than half her life, in those years of trial, when circumstances pressed and

difficulties seemed to beset her on every hand, one thought she left impressed on my heart was, the wonders of that faith, that could see beyond it all. May our hearts really have confidence in God for our own children and children's children to the third and fourth generation, for God is able to bless us all. And O truly, out of a full heart, I can praise God, if for one thing above all others, for a Godly mother."

After some further words by Mr. Rule, the obsequies closed with a hymn beginning as follows:

"In heavenly love abiding,
No change my heart shall fear,
And safe in such confiding,
For nothing changes here;
The storm may roar without me,
My heart may low be laid,
But God is round about me,
And can I be dismayed?"

THE VON REISENKAMPFFS.

Justine, daughter of Justus Johann Von Riessenkampff, married Dr. Adolph Rauch. Two daughters, living in Russia, are Her Excellency Ida Von Hesselberg, widow of General Von Hesselberg, Riga, Russia, whose daughter married Herr Dr. Med Eberhard Von Hautenfeld, in Riga, Russia, and Her Excellency Rosa Von Dahn, widow of General Von Dahn, who lives in East Land on her estate.

General Otto Von Rauch, a son of Dr. Adolph Rauch, was ten years a General Lieutenant and corps commander in the Russian army and died several years ago. He was in the Crimean war. He left a wife and several children.

RIGA, Theater Boulevard 8, March 20,

My dear Cousin:

A thousand pardons for not having answered your kind letters before now, though my long silence was due to my eyesight not being good. Now, God be thanked, I can at least write and read by daylight, though not in the evening, which is rather irksome to me, as I like to be always active. However, there is still much to be thankful for, that the difficulty was only temporary.

I read with interest your communications in regard to your daughter Helene, who has so fine a voice that you are planning to have it developed in Italy and Paris, in which I wish the best success; also your other daughters who are developing each her

individual talent in Berlin. I am not much acquainted in Berlin and will probably not undertake a journey there, but would be very glad to have your daughters visit me here; if they should feel so inclined, they will be welcomed by me. The environs of Riga are not particularly beautiful, but Riga is a very pretty town—has interesting old churches and fine buildings. In the month of May we will remove to the Strand, where I have rented a villa, and where my daughter and her husband and little son will live with me. Here too we will be easy to reach, as it will be only three-quarters of an hour's ride by rail from Riga.

December 8, 1902.

My dear Cousin:

I wish to thank you very much for kindly remembering me, and especially for the pretty poem, which is the same as the one that reached me at Ems, in those days when we first got acquainted, and there, as well as in Heidelberg, we passed a pleasant time. Forty-two years have passed since that time, and how many of our dear ones have gone home since! I wrote you, I think, that my sister Rosa, widow of General-Adjutant Von Dehn, and myself, are the last two of our numerous family circle. My other sister, six weeks ago, lost her only son. He was only 48 years old, a big, strong man, a General in Germany, and he left military service when he got married and managed his dominion at Estland. A wife and five children survive him. My other sister is 78 years old, and at that age she had to suffer this loss, and may the Lord help her to bear her sorrow! At the request of her son and his wife she has been living with them and enjoyed herself in the company of her grandchildren. She has three daughters yet, the oldest of whom is the Baroness de Wrangel, a widow, who lives on her dominion at Estland; the second daughter is the Baroness Von Stackelberg, whose husband still lives and has a family of 10 children, three of whom are married; they all live in Estland on their respective dominions; the third one is also a widow. She was married to Otto Von Dehn, her cousin, the son of my sister Marie, the one you saw at Ems. He was a very busy and prominent lawyer at Petersburg, and died several years ago. After the death of her husband she bought a dominion for herself also, in Estland, near her mother's, and retired; her oldest son studied law at Petersburg and passed the state examination; he was so much attached to the sea that he is now an officer in the navy. The second son is studying medicine at Petersburg; he is very gifted, and takes probably after his great-grandfather. One boy and one girl are

school children yet. My sister Marie Von Dehn, whom you have known, had five sons, four of whom died, three of which went Home before her, one went after her, and one is living, also in Estland on the parental dominion. In Petersburg, where formerly lived my brothers, sisters and relatives, there now survives the youngest son of my oldest brother, whose parents died long ago. He has a lovely wife, from Schwerin (Mecklenburg), Miss Von Schierstedt, and three sons. The oldest son of my oldest sister, Leopoldine Von Sadler, lives there, who is a man of 68 years, a widower of a daughter of an aunt of mine, a sister of your mother's, who was married to one Dr. (Med.) Von Riesenkampff, in Reval, from a different family than our mother, and they were not at all related. George Von Sadler is the owner of a factory which his son is managing, together with himself, and is married; he has two married daughters. One daughter of my oldest sister is married to the celebrated physician Geheimrath (a secret imperial adviser) Von Rauchfuss, the family physician to the imperial children. He is quite famous. They live in Petersburg. They have no children. Another daughter is the wife of a Senator (or Staatrat), and lives in the government of Kiev, and one of her sons is an agriculturist and the manager of three dominions of a Russian general (agricultural dominions). Another one is in the service of the Imperial Russian Government Bank, is the supervisor of a branch bank at Window (Government of Kourland). Another daughter has just finished her education at Karlsruhe and Antwerp as painter; she has settled down in Kiev in business as an artist; she opened a studio and also gives lessons. The younger daughter studies medicine at Bern; they say she is very gifted and was very anxious to take up that study. At the present time the female youth is very much inclined to study (meaning the modern young women). I like it pretty well, but I do not belong to the modern women, who believe so much in the advancement of womanhood. The children and grandchildren of my sister Justinie Von Seidlitz live partly in Germany and partly in Dorpat, and on their dominions in Estland. *The two children of my youngest brother, General-Lieutenant Otto Von Rauch, are married. The son is a General and commands a cavalry regiment in the south of Russia, in Kischineff, not far from his paternal dominion, which is very pleasant for him, as he owns it. He married a year ago one Princess Galitsin and his sister married a couple of years ago one Herr Von Skarjinsky. They live part of the time at Petersburg, and another part of the time on their dominions in the southern part of Russia. Thus I have looked up all my brothers and sisters and relations for you. But I am sorry to say that of all that long and interesting life of my father's there are no remaining*

tokens. In regard to the coat of arms of my grandfather, Von Riesenkampff, I never got a copy of it sent to me, as he had no son, and the four daughters got married, and so I cannot give you any further information as to that.

I took great interest in the information you gave me regarding your children, and I am so glad that your daughter makes such a success of it in the musical world, and that your sons are well fixed, and I pray you to submit to them my sincere greetings.

From the new address you will see that we have moved, one story high, and the Rettenfelds have contracted for two apartments on the second story. The residence, as well as the location, is very pretty, as we have before us that beautiful Schuetzen-garten (National Guard Park), and a little lawn separates our house from the street. My grandchildren have also bought for themselves a house. I have my dwelling very pleasantly arranged. Well, I am going to close; I have taken too great an advantage now of your patience.

Heartily greets you and wishes you all that is good.

Your old cousin,

IDA VON HESSELBERG.

P. S.—Too bad that Chicago is so far distant, otherwise I would respond to your kind invitation and come to the Exposition. Thank you for the same. A nephew of mine, Rittmeister Alfred Von Rauch, Adjutant to the General-Governor of Poland, General Gurks, will probably come. Besides this I have to report that the son of a cousin of my husband, Hans Eberfeld, has been in St. Louis for several months. He is a well educated man, graduate of the Dorpat University, who has recently taken up journalism, and on account of lack of employment and want of sufficient means to live without work has concluded to try his fortune in America. His address is St. Louis, Eden College, Missouri. He is engaged in St. Louis during the day, and for the present is a guest at Eden College. Have you any connections there? If you could at any time assist the young man with advice or help you would confer a great favor upon me.

GENERAL-LIEUTENANT OTTO VON RAUCH.

General-Lieutenant Otto Von Rauch, commanding general of the 15th army corps, died in Warsaw. The Cologne Zeitung writes of him thus: The Russian army loses one of its most competent generals, who in case of a large war no doubt would have played a most important part. Rauch, born in 1834, already distinguished himself in the Crimean war, especially in the last

campaign, as leader of the first guard infantry division, at the head of which he fought with great personal courage in a series of encounters, so that in the Russian army the German proverb was adopted, "Kein Feuer ohne Rauch" (No fire without smoke).

During the last year, in consequence of a reconstruction of two army corps, he was appointed Commander of the 15th corps. Deceased was one of the few remaining persons of high position bearing a German name, and with Protestant belief.

The Russian newspapers and journals, as well also as the German newspapers in Russia, contained long and appreciative necrologies. Just now there lies at my side a Russian journal in which his portrait is on the same leaf with Moltke's.

Ihre Excellence,

IDA VON HESSELBERG,

Riga, Russia.

Is it possible that the announcement of the engagement of my daughter, two and one-half years ago, did not reach you? I sent you one, and believe I also wrote you. My daughter married a Lievlandish nobleman, Dr. of Med. Eberhard Von Rautenfeld; he is a practicing doctor, specialist for nervous diseases, and son of a wealthy landowner near Riga. My daughter is very happy, her husband is very devoted to her, and their one and a half year old son adds greatly to their happiness. They live only a few doors from us, so I can reach them daily and rejoice over my child and grandchild.

Since I know that you are also interested in my brothers and sisters, I will impart a few facts in regard to them, though, alas, some sad ones too. Last summer I suffered the loss of my last and dearest brother. He was the youngest of us, 57 years, a strong and still young-looking man, and a General-Lieutenant and commander of an army corps in Warsaw. Enclosed I send an obituary notice from a foreign journal, which shows that he was known as a competent General, even outside of his own fatherland. I mourn deeply the loss of my beloved brother. We grew up together and loved each other dearly. He died after having recovered from an attack of heart failure. Half a year previous to his death he had brought his wife, who was dangerously ill, to Carmes, where she still remains with her daughter, who is maid-of-honor to the Empress, but now faithfully nurses her mother, who will have to undergo a severe surgical operation; besides this daughter my dear brother left one son, who is Captain in the army and is now in Petersburg. My sister, Mary (Von Dohn), whom you met formerly at Ems,

is now 68 years old, was very ill at St. Petersburg, but is now convalescent and has returned to her estate in Estland. My sister Rosa, widow of General-Adjutant and Corps Commander Von Dehm in Riga, who died 12 years ago, now resides with her son and his family on her estate at Estland. My oldest sister, Justine Von Seidlitz, is also a widow, as we four sisters all are. She mourns the death of her youngest son, a man of over 40 years, who died a week after the death of our beloved brother at a health resort in Thuringen. She lives with an unmarried, charming and intellectual daughter in Dorpat; her married sons and daughter live on their estates near Dorpat. My sister Rosa made me a visit of ten days last fall, which gave me great joy.

Now I have taxed your patience to a great extent, and must close. Love to your wife from the distant, unacquainted cousin, who has already passed her 60th year, and is nearing her final goal. May our blessed Saviour help us all not to stray from the true path!

Now farewell, give my love also to your children, and with kindest regards to yourself, I remain

Your cousin,

IDA VON HESSELBERG.

Canns, France, Oct. 18th, 1898.

Dear Bro. Bartow:

We met on our travels through Italy, a Russian Princess from Moscow, formerly a New York lady, married to Prince Cantacucens, who, I think, was the great-granddaughter of Gen. Grant. When we left Genoa, we met Lieutenant-General Ponserponzerewsky on the cars. He formerly had been chief of staff to our cousin, Gen. von Rauch, and he also knew the husband of our cousin, Ida, Gen. von Hesselberg, who was formerly stationed in Poland.

E. R. ULRICH.

NOTICES OF REISENKAMPFFS IN RUSSIA.

Ada von Hesselberg, daughter of Ida von Hesselberg, nie Rauch to Herrn Doctor Med. Eberhardt von Rautenfeld at Riga. Aug. 1888.

Leopold von Huck, nie Riesenkampff, died Aug. 15th, 1854, at St. Petersburg, Russia.

AUGUSTUS LOUIS ULRICH AND HIS FAMILY.

[*A Record of the most important instances connected with the Ulrich and Reisenkampff family, arranged by my mother, at Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., October 10th, 1872.*]

Professor Johann August Heinrich Ulrich (see Appleton's Biographical Dictionary) was a German philosopher. He became professor in the Jena University, of Saxony, Germany, when nineteen years of age. He afterwards became director, or president of the university. In 1773 he was married. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Paulssen, a wealthy merchant in Jena, who carried on a flourishing business with the American Colonies during the American Revolution.

Professor Ulrich and wife were highly spoken of by all who knew them, and much beloved, and their estimable qualities remembered for many years in their community. They had seven children: Caroline, Augustus Louis, Augustus Leopold, Carl Wilhelm, Rosalie, Anton Moretz, and Carl Robert. *The mother died before children were grown.*

After many years (1813) the old Professor Ulrich died. The family then broke up housekeeping. The younger brothers went to different colleges, and the youngest sister to a friend.

Caroline visited her brother, Augustus Louis, in St. Petersburg.

Augustus Louis Ulrich sent his younger brother, Moretz, to an institution near London, England, to be educated, where he remained until he joined his brother, and assisted him in his extensive mercantile business in St. Petersburg.

When A. L. Ulrich left St. Petersburg and went to London, his family, accompanied by his sister Caroline, moved to Jena and kept house in the old family mansion of the Ulrichs.

Meanwhile, Mr. A. L. Ulrich removed to New York, America, and after three years made arrangements for his brother, Moretz, to bring his family over to the New World, where they arrived July 4th, 1821.

Dr. Wilhelm Ulrich, the second son of Professor Ulrich, was a noble, excellent, and highly educated man—a "Dr. of Law."

Rosalie lived until she was sixty years of age, at Jena, leading a christian and useful life.

Dr. August Leopold Ulrich settled in Coblenz, Prussia. Was one of the family physicians of Augusta, the Queen of Prussia. He was a Staats Rath (or Secret Counselor of the King), and had general superintendence of all the military hospitals located at Coblenz.

He married a wealthy lady from Frankfort on the Main named Von Der Lowien.

Justus Johann von Reisenkampff was the son of a gentleman who was a highly respected citizen of Reval, Russia, which place is situated on the Gulf of Finland. He was sent by his father to Germany, in order to attend the University of Jena. Returning to his native town, he was employed at the Port of Reval, and on account of his ability and good deportment, he was appointed Cashier of the Port, a very responsible and lucrative position, which he held for over thirty years—bearing the title of Staats Rath.

Soon after his return from Germany, he married the daughter of Mr. Wilken, a merchant, in the year 1785.

Charlotta Wilken was a lovely girl, and made a faithful wife. The couple began life in moderate circumstances, and with economy and industry, soon had the confidence of the public and many friends, whose respect they retained as long as they lived. They lost their two oldest children, Leopold and Fredericka, in infancy; a sad stroke for them. After several years elapsed, they were blessed with five daughters—Leopoldena, Justine, Charlotta, Henriette, and Dorothea, healthy and handsome children.

Mrs. Reisenkampff took a great deal of pains to educate her children. She was an excellent mother. She died in the year 1802. The father placed his two eldest daughters in a French boarding school, where they received the best instruction possible to obtain. The two little ones were left under the care of a good faithful nurse, and a kind aunt, Mrs. Huck, who afterwards took them to her home. This answered for a while, but the children were finally becoming neglected, when a favorable change was made for them. An old widow lady, Madam Rhoda, was providentially obtained by Mr. Reisenkampff, to take charge of the family.

At this time occurred the death of his widowed sister-in-law, Mrs. Behm, who left two daughters, Mashinka (or Maria), Elizabeth, and a son, Joachim, who was studying in college. As he was appointed their guardian, he felt it his duty to take them into his house, where they remained until they married.

Madam Rhoda was a fine, pious, conscientious lady, and trained up her young charges to become useful and sensible women. They were six lively girls together, until one after another found suitable partners, and left the paternal roof and guardian care of Mr. Reisenkampff.

Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Rehm, married a young Nobleman, Henry zur Mühler, 1809, who proved a good husband. They lived on his estate, having serfs under their control. They had five sons and one daughter.

The same year, 1809, Leopoldena, the eldest daughter of Mr. Reisenkampff, married her cousin, William Huck, who was a

wealthy merchant in St. Petersburg.

Justine Reisenkampff was a beautiful girl, and from her childhood was admired by all, and especially by Adolph Rauch, who lived in the same neighborhood. He studied at Darport, a University in Prussia, and finally settled in St. Petersburg, as a physician. He proved himself to be a worthy young man, industrious and talented. The two were finally married young. They had nine children, whom they lived to see grow up around them under favorable circumstances, well educated, and finally marrying well, and raising families to be a blessing to the old couple. In 1824, Dr. Rauch, who was created Staats Rath, and a Nobleman, became the Court physician, and attended the Empress Alexander, consort of Czar Nicholas.

Dr. Rauch procured large possessions in Odesse, north of Russia, and also in Finland, which he turned over to his sons to manage.

In 1813, Maria (or Mashinka) Behm, the oldest of Mr. Reisenkampff's nieces, making a visit to St. Petersburg, to her cousin, Leopoldena Huck, made the acquaintance of the partner of Mr. Wilhelm Huck, Mr. Augustus Louis Ulrich, and they were married the following year. They lived in handsome style, Mr. Ulrich being wealthy, and were happy together. Their happiness, however, was of short duration. After a period of illness, she died, leaving a little daughter to her bereaved husband, who named the little one Mary.

Mr. Ulrich often went to Revel on business, that city being used as the port of St. Petersburg. He visited often while there the family of the uncle of his deceased wife, the Reisenkampff's, where his wife had found a home when left an orphan.

Henriette, the third daughter, though quite young, soon became his favorite, and in due time he begged her to become a mother to his motherless child. In 1814 she became his wife, and took the child into her arms, and cared for it as if it was her own. Leaving the schoolroom, she became the mistress of a large household, and endeavored to do her duty in that position.

Not yet seventeen years old, the young wife enjoyed the luxuries of wealth, and the gaieties of the great Russian metropolis, exceedingly well. All was new to her, and she was perfectly happy. She turned her attention, however, principally to making a pleasant home, as her tastes were naturally domestic. It was fortunate for her in after life that this was so, for the deprivations that she had to encounter were not so hard to overcome as they otherwise would have been. Her husband and herself found happiness in each other's society, and in their little family. Their great worldly losses in after years, were turned, by the grace of God, to spiritual blessings.

Three years they lived very prosperously, happy and gay in St. Petersburg, the world seemed so bright and full of enjoyment. Two little girls, Johanna and Katherine, were born, which, together with little Mary, formed an interesting little trio, and added much to the happiness of the young mother, especially as the best of nurses were procured to take the entire charge, and relieve her from all care. The indulgent husband encouraged her taste for music by hiring teachers for her, and listening to her with much pride. He also accompanied her to concerts, operas, balls, and all the great public assemblages of the Court of the Emperor Alexander. In summer they moved to those beautiful Islands, formed by canals, where the Imperial Palaces, and beautiful gardens and fountains were located. Mr. Wm. Huck, with his wife, Leopold, Dr. Rauch, with his wife, Justine, and Mr. Ulrich, with his wife, all having rural summer residences for their separate families. They all enjoyed themselves very much, going upon delightful excursions by land and by water. The Sabbath was taken for many of these amusements, for during the week the husbands had to be in the city attending to their business. Having no Lutheran Church near—only the Greek Catholic Church being there for the Russians—our party being Germans, were led to desecrate the holy day, almost unconscious of the great sin we were committing. But a kind Providence had foreordained that it should not always continue so.

While we were thus drifting with the tide of gayety and prosperity of the metropolis, there came to us a sudden and unexpected reverse of fortune. The establishment in which A. L. Ulrich and Wm. Huck were partners, suffered great losses, in consequence of some arbitrary and sudden changes in the policy of the government relating to certain commercial transactions. This broke up the firm. Mr. Ulrich had a third partner in London, and tried first to settle there. But he changed his mind, and concluded to seek to repair his losses in the new world. He intended to enter into the mercantile business in New York City. The cargo of goods which he ordered from Europe, was entirely lost by an unfortunate shipwreck. This discouraged him, and he resolved at last to settle in Rahway, New Jersey, and turn his attention to the manufacturing of cloth, of which he possessed a good, theoretical knowledge, though this was attended with a great sacrifice of personal comfort.

Mrs. Ulrich, accompanied with the children, and her sister-in-law, Caroline Ulrich, in the mean time made a visit to her beloved father, in Reval, who would like to have kept his favorite daughter with him, but she could not stay, knowing her husband wished her to join his family in Jena, Saxony, in order to accustom herself to a more domestic life, and learn from his

intelligent and practical relatives and friends there, the art of housekeeping. It was a bitter trial to take leave of the dear old father and loving sisters, whom she never expected to see again in this world, which it took years to overcome. But the Lord was good to the poor young wife with her three darling children, in procuring for her new friends in Jena, her husband's native place. She was received by his sisters, brothers, and friends, with open arms and the kindest consideration. It was comforting, but it could not replace the dear old home, nor could it overcome the loneliness produced by the absence of the beloved husband. This was in 1819. Then it came to pass that the precious old Book, which was in that age sadly neglected, was opened by her, for consolation and instruction. There was no preacher or pious friend who could lead the suffering child to the dear Saviour. Unfortunately, all were infidels or Unitarians, under the name, however, of Lutherans. But—blessed be His name!—the Lord's gracious Spirit revealed itself to the depressed heart.

The sermon on the mount, uttered by our Saviour, with its beatitudes, and St. John's Gospel, first brought the new light into her soul. A most astonishing faith and trust took hold of her, which never left her, but rather grew stronger through her whole life of trust. This gave her, when afterwards a widow, wonderful strength, endurance, and cheerfulness, through many trying scenes. The Lord opened the way by which he would also gradually lead every one of her large family to our common Saviour, and many of those trials which were considered very heavy, were turned through the will of the Holy Spirit, into great blessings.

Some years previous to this time, and after the death of old professor Ulrich, Louis Ulrich had sent his youngest brother, Moretz, to an institution near London, to finish his education. There he had remained until he joined his brother Louis, in St. Petersburg, and assisted him in his business. He was an active and intelligent young man, and quite a favorite with all the family. Having been taught by his teacher in England, to appreciate and read the Bible, he presented his sister-in-law with the first copy of the Bible she ever possessed in her life. This was the book which now proved of so much comfort and spiritual blessing to her.

After the family broke up in St. Petersburg, Moretz remained there two years, till his brother made arrangements for him to bring his family, and a faithful Russian servant girl over to the new world. It proved a great trial again to leave all the kind friends of her new home, where she enjoyed the company of her sister-in-law, Caroline, and Rosalie, and her brother Wilhelm, with whom she had lived very happily for two years and a half,

in the old Ulrich family mansion, and surrounded by many kind, old friends of the family (1821). But living in hopes of having very soon a delightful re-union of her own dear little family, made all difficulties easily to be overcome. Leaving Hamburg with a German Merchant Vessel (no steamers then going out from Germany), in June of 1821, and having had a fine but rather tedious voyage, they found themselves at last safe in New York City. Landing on the Fourth of July they were welcomed by the delighted husband and father, who soon took them to their new home. This was not such a spacious house as they were used to, but a very small and humble dwelling, with very few comforts. The labor and attention of Mr. Ulrich had been spent in the factory building, at Rahway, New Jersey. The country was poor and wild, the neighbors uncivilized. But having been separated so long, they did not mind the difficulties they had to encounter. The wife made the best of it, and devoted her time teaching her children and improving herself in the new language and manners, with the assistance of a few ladies from a distance. Had it not been for the chills which infested the country, with which they were instantly attacked, all would have been well. But her husband and Moretz were busily engaged in making the new business successful, first in the factory, and then in extending the business by traveling. The wife had to keep up all her courage in that wild and strange country, without female friends and advisors. There could exist no sympathy between her and the uncouth neighbors near by, who looked upon the family with jealousy. But with all these difficulties surrounding them, the little family was happy together—especially when their brother, Moretz, was with them. He being young, and fond of children, he was a great comfort to them, living as they did in a strange country. But even this comfort was not to be granted to them very long; other trials awaited them. Returning on a sail boat from New York to New Jersey, Moretz saw a boy falling into the river, and in attempting to rescue him, he lost his own precious life, as I before stated.

Mr. Ulrich continued his business and his wife and children took a trip to New York, where they could enjoy the hospitality of intelligent German friends, which seemed to relieve them.

About a year after the burial of the beloved Moretz, they were aroused in the night by an alarm of fire, which consumed nearly all of the factory buildings, with all the wool and machinery, before sufficient assistance could be procured to stop it. Fortunately the factory had been insured. An agent from New York, Mr. P. H. Schenck, with his brother, arrived to assess the damages. The parties were mutually pleased with each other. The agent from New York invited Mr. Ulrich to come and take charge

of a large woolen factory in Glenham, Fishkill, and invest his money in shares there. The stockholders were some of the richest men in New York, such as John Jacob Astor, John Hahn and the Howlands, who secured to Mr. Ulrich a very profitable situation. Accepting the offer they made him, Mr. Ulrich moved to Glenham after a few months, having disposed of and settled up his own business with considerable loss.

Mr. Schenck, who was a good and noble man, proved himself a true friend from this time to Mr. Ulrich and his family. The change was a very desirable one in regard to society and health, as well as for advantage for educating the children. Mr. Ulrich and his wife found warm-hearted and refined people here, who treated them—being strangers—with true Christian hospitality. The skillful Dr. Bartow White, with his estimable wife and daughters, endeared themselves especially to the whole family.

In Germany, Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich were members of the Lutheran Church, but their tastes were gay and worldly instead of Christian. Gradually, however, through trial and sickness they were humbled, and finally led to acknowledge, by the grace of God, their loving Saviour, Jesus Christ, as their only refuge, and they confessed the Holy Spirit as their sanctifier. Their early education had been in accordance with the spirit of the country, and the age in which they had lived. True piety had been scarce around them. The writings of famous infidel authors, such as Goethe, Schiller, Voltaire, and others, were studied by the youth of the period, while the Bible was neglected. Morality and honesty were considered the highest aim to be attained by a good man. The children were taught the catechism, and early hurried into the visible Church of God, unconverted in spirit. They generally remained as worldly as before, however, there being no real change of heart. At this time, a few evangelical Christians commenced laboring quietly and earnestly, and their efforts and prayers were not lost.

In 1824 appeared the well-known evangelist, Gosner, who preached before crowded houses in St. Petersburg, and many were converted. Among them were all the sisters and many of the friends of Mrs. Ulrich. Their letters, full of piety and earnest persuasions, written to their friend far away in America, were greatly blessed,

In the first year of their residence in Glenham, Mrs. Ulrich presented her husband with a little daughter, who was named Augusta Henriette, Nov. 27th, 1824. Their first son, Louis Wilhelm, was born A. D. 1827. He lived only thirteen months, and God took him. Seeing the precious treasure torn from her bosom and transplanted into Heaven, the mother fixed her heart more on eternal things, and finally joined the Dutch Re-

formed Church at Fishkill Landing, A. D. 1828. At this time Mr. Heyer was pastor of the church. From this time the family altar was set up in the home by the mother, at which the father was present at first as a listener, until after a year had passed, he finally joined the same church himself. Then they could praise their Lord unitedly, and set an example to their dear family, and labor together amongst the factory employees.

October 10th, 1829, another boy was born, who was called Edward Reisenkampff. He was thankfully received from the Lord, like Seth, replacing the lost one.

After three years, Henriette Wilhelmina, the fifth daughter, was born, June 8th, 1832. They were all happy and healthy children.

The eldest daughter, Mary L., when about eighteen years old, returned home from a boarding school at Troy, she had attended, and fitted to enjoy her young ladies' life, and the innocent amusements and blessings which her parents were willing to indulge her in. After some years of gayety, a change of heart took place, and with the grace of God, she became a hopeful, working Christian.

Johanna Rosalie, who was born Sept. 10th, 1815, the second daughter (being the first child of the second marriage) and Katherine Louise, who was born January 2d, 1817, and who was at this time fifteen years old, went to school in Fishkill, where they found good, faithful teachers, and a circle of young friends, especially in the large family of Dr. Bartow White.

Johanna was sent to boarding school at New York, to finish her education. She returned after a year, a pious, and accomplished young woman. She was delighted to be home once more, and able to assist her mother in the cares of the family, as well as in doing good in the neighborhood. She joined the church to which her parents belonged, and gave every prospect of letting her light shine. She was especially active in the Sunday school, and was the means of letting the young know the blessings of the love of Christ, with which her own soul was overflowing.

Katherine Louise, who had been for many years the inseparable companion of her sister, and had derived much benefit from her example, finally, in her seventeenth year, gave her heart to the Lord. She spent some time in New York, improving herself in instrumental and vocal music. Returning home, she followed her sister's example, and made herself very useful in the Sunday school and the prayer meeting, and her efforts proved of much benefit to the neighborhood.

Charles Augustus, a fine, healthy boy, was born A. D. 1835.

Bartow Adolphus was born Feb. 12, 1840. The last. Also a promising boy, etc.

Mr. Ulrich was untiring in his exertions as the head of the factory, and the sole manager of the improvement of the establishment. He had the confidence of the stockholders, who encouraged him to go on, although his health was taxed greatly above his strength of endurance.

The moral and spiritual good of those under his charge also interested him, and his heart moved and felt for their welfare deeply.

Gradually, through blessings from above, a great change was brought about, and the factory people were encouraged to look up to him and his wife as they would to beloved parents. When Mr. Ulrich's health failed, it was touching to see how many there were who could not do sufficient to satisfy them, in showing their attachment to him, by their exemplary conduct, and their vigilance in watching over the safety of the place and the factory.

The Sunday school was attended by many children whose parents were anxious to send them, although they themselves never had a religious education, nor seemed to feel the need of it.

The Sunday school continually increased in numbers and interest, and Mrs. Ulrich, with her daughters—her husband encouraging the work in many ways, but not teaching himself—and a few truly pious men among the factory people, labored faithfully in this field of usefulness. Their numerous prayers for its success were heard and answered. After a few years the schoolhouse would not hold all the attendants, and with mutual consent they divided the school into a Methodist and Reformed Sunday school, and both flourished in the spirit of love and harmony. After a few years both denominations had a church of their own. *The Lord blessed the efforts made to bring this little factory community under the influence of the gospel, which was rendered more difficult as they were people of all creeds and nations. They had preaching in the schoolhouse, but a church was needed in the midst of them.*

Mr. Ulrich was very desirous of having a Dutch Reformed Church organized, which was finally accomplished, after some trouble, with the assistance of the old pastor, Mr. Heyer, who preached at Fishkill Landing, about three miles distant from Glenham. With his natural perseverance and energy, Mr. Ulrich obtained the grant of a beautiful site, to build the church on.

All the building materials were ordered and the needed subscriptions obtained. At this time he was taken ill.

Feeling very feeble, he expressed himself as perfectly resigned to the will of God. But he felt anxious about the church, which

would be neglected in all human probability, as there was no one near who took interest enough in it, or had the perseverance to accomplish the task. "It is my humble desire," he said, "just to live long enough to get the church built." The humble Christian was partially restored to health and strength. In less than two years afterwards, there stood a neat little edifice, and an energetic Dutch Reformed pastor was settled to take charge of the flock. There was also a tract society, and female prayer meeting established. To this day the people call this little church Mr. Ulrich's monument.

It was not long after this that his short career was ended. His death was a glorious triumph of his Saviour's love. Surrounded only by his wife and children, which was his request, he passed away from this earth. He died September 16, 1841, fifty-five years of age. The Holy Spirit was then there, and was felt throughout the neighborhood, and a blessed revival resulted, and many were added of such as should be saved. Their children and children's children will feel the influence of the good man, and the blessings of his prayers.

MRS. KATHERINE L. DOREMUS.

THIRD GENERATION.—10. KATHERINE LOUISE³, born in St. Petersburg, January 2d, 1817; married Rev. J. E. C. Doremus August 13th, 1839, at Glenham, N. Y., moving first to Springfield, Illinois, and then to Louisiana, where she died Nov. 25th, 1853, of the yellow fever.

The children of Katherine Louise³, and Rev. J. E. C. Doremus, her husband, who died Nov. 16, 1878, are:

17, Henriette Von Reisenkampff 4, b. May 22d, 1840; d. Sept. 19, 1840, at Springfield, Illinois.

18, Katharine Louise 4, b. August 3d, 1841, at Springfield, Illinois; d. A. D. 1855, in Louisiana.

19, Matilda 4, b. September 11th, 1848, in Louisiana.

20, Margaret Caldwell 4, b. February 26th, 1845, in Louisiana; m. Nov. 28, 1865, Dr. Thomas W. Dresser, at Springfield, Illinois, and located there. They have one child, Katherine, b. Nov. 22d 1866. Both died April, 1907.

21, Frances 4, b. February 27th, 1850, in Louisiana

Frances Doremus was married to Mrs. Ellen Estes Osley, Oct. 23rd, 1882, in Augusta, Ga. Address now, 905 Green St., Augusta, Ga. Two children; Charles Estes Doremus, born Sept. 27th, 1884, in Augusta, Ga.; Frank Doremus, Jr., born Sept. 26th, 1887, in Augusta, Ga.

Frances Doremus died April 25th, 1899, in Dallas, Texas.

22, Mary Augusta 4, b. October 17th, 1852, in Louisiana:

Mary Augusta Doremus married to Henry Gorham, March 14th, 1878, in Springfield, Ill.

Four children; Maud U. Gorham, born July 10th, 1879, in Broadlands, Ill.; Josiah Gorham, born Dec. 6th, 1881; Margaret Dresser Gorham, born Nov. 27th, 1884, in Broadlands, Ill.; Edwards Doremus Gorham, born February 12th, 1890, in Broadlands, Ill.

Maud U. Gorham, married Jan. 27th, 1898, to Edward J. Barker, in Champaign, Ill.

Her three children are Genevieve, Eugenia, born Aug. 13th, 1899; J. E., Caldwell, born Aug. 3, 1902; Porter, born Feb. 3rd, 1904.

Rev. J. E. C. Doremus was a Presbyterian minister, having his charges in Louisiana. At one time he was professor of Greek and Latin at Oakland College, Mississippi. His work at all times was done for the Master whom he loved, honored and served. He died in Vienna, La., Nov. 16th, 1878.

Frances (Frank) Doremus, his son, was a Journalist, and had control of the Dallas News. He was noted among newspaper men for his strength of expression, and his quickness in making

a decision when emergencies came up, in the large newspaper interests of which he was manager. He died at Texas, April 25th, 1899.

Katherine L. Dresser, daughter of Margaret and Dr. T. W. Dresser, born Nov. 22nd, 1866, married Rev. J. C. White, Sept. 10th, 1891. Their two children are:

Thos. Dresser White, born Aug. 6th, 1901 ; Katherine Virginia, born November, 7th, 1903.

MRS. AUGUSTA H. MACK.

THIRD GENERATION.—11. AUGUSTA HENRIETTE UL-RICH³, was born at Glenham, Nov. 27th, 1824. She married in Springfield, Illinois, David Mack, an attorney, who located in Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, 1851. Died Sept. 15th, 1897.

The children of Augusta Henriette, and David Mack, her husband, are:

23, Louis Ulrich 4, b. February 7th, 1852; d. Sept. 1st, 1853.

24, Anna Margaret 4, b. January 27th, 1854, at Carthage, Illinois; m. Aug. 17th, 1871, to Rev. William S. Knight, D. D., who located at Augusta, Illinois. Died Nov. 15th, 1905.

25, Henriette Von Reisenkampff 4, b. August 30th, 1856, at Carthage, Illinois.

26, David Edward 4, b. July 19, 1860, at Carthage, Illinois.

5, Susan A., b. Jan. 17th, 1863; m. John H. Firey of Aberdeen, S. D., Jan. 20th, 1883.

CHILDREN

1, Carl, b. July 22, 1884, now in New York City.

2, Margaret, b. Sept. 6, 1888.

4, David Edward, b. July 19th, 1860. Married to Ellen L. Carey Sept. 16th, 1886, Carthage, Ill.

CHILDREN OF DAVID EDWARD MACK AND WIFE.

1, Edward Carey, b. Jan. 27, 1889.

2, Esther, b. Oct. 13th, 1898; d. Sept. 17th, 1900.

DAVID MACK.

The undersigned committee appointed by the bar of the county to present to this court a tribute to the memory of our late associate and brother, David Mack, who died Sept. 15th, 1897, report as follows:

David Mack opened a law office in Carthage in 1847, and continued in active practice of the law in this place until disabled therefrom by disease a few weeks before his death. Liberally educated and well versed in the principles of the law, he soon became one of the leading lawyers of this part of the state, and maintained the high distinction throughout his professional career, which covered a half century, during which period he was a prominent and successful practitioner in all our courts, County, State, and Federal, and was of counsel in a majority of the important cases litigated in this county. He was a man of spotless integrity, and performed all duties imposed upon him with conscientious fidelity and justly enjoyed to a high degree the esteem and confidence of all. Studious, untiring and thorough in his

work, even after he had passed the allotted three score and ten years, he kept abreast of the times in respect to his profession. Of keen perception, logical mind and sound judgment, he almost intuitively reached conclusions as to any matter in hand, and was ready on all occasions to maintain them. His convictions as to principles, rights and duties were clearly and strongly defined, and he adhered to them with marked firmness and resolution. His forensic arguments were characterized by great earnestness and force, and a knowledge of law and facts only acquired by thorough preparation. These qualities made him a strong advocate, a wise counsellor, and a successful practitioner. His studies and practice took in the whole scope of the law.

His devotion to his profession did not lessen his regard for his duties as a man and a citizen. He was a genial and instructive companion and was identified with all matters relating to the improvement of our community and our country, and was especially interested in our schools, colleges and churches.

His death was not only a loss to his family, but also to the legal profession and the community at large. We, with whom he was so long intimately associated, mourn his death as a personal bereavement and we desire that this memorial be spread upon the records of this court as a slight token of our high esteem for him, and of our estimate of his character, ability and professional worth, and attainment, and to perpetuate his memory for those who will soon take our places.

CHARLES J. SCOFIELD,
WM. C. HOOKER,
O. F. BERRY.

CHILDREN REV. W. S. KNIGHT AND WIFE.

Augusta Henriette, b. June 4th, 1872; George Miller, b. Jan. 28th, 1875; d. March 19th, 1878; Ella Bartlett, b. Aug. 4th, 1877; David Mack, b. Sept. 3rd, 1879; May, b. May 18th, 1883; d. May 18th, 1883.

David Mack Knight married Nov. 27th, 1907, to Miss Myra Crystal Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, of Carthage, Mo.



CARTHAGE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

David Mack Knight, A. M., President.

Chicago, Oct. 8th, 1907.

In 1871 Rev. W. S. Knight was pastor in the church in Augusta, Ill. In the summer of 1875 he went to Carthage, Mo., which was rapidly developing in mining interests. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for 18 years. In the summer of 1893 he was called to St. Charles as president of Lindenwood College. He acted in this capacity for nearly five years. His daughter, Augusta, having graduated, and spent two years in the study of art in New York, and taught art at Lindenwood. His second daughter graduated from Lindenwood in 1895, and his son, Mack, went to the college, which his father formerly attended, in Washington, Pa., where he graduated in 1899. For two years Rev. W. S. Knight officiated in the Clifton Heights Church, St. Louis. In 1900 he was called back to Carthage to take charge of the Carthage Collegiate Institute, which he had been instrumental in founding. His daughter, Ella, taught in the schools of Pueblo, Calif., and later in the institution at Carthage.

Rev. W. S. Knight for nearly six years worked for the Institution, freeing it from a heavy debt, advancing the course and

getting the property in good shape. He had begun to work for funds for the erection of a young woman's boarding hall, when he was suddenly stricken while at his desk in his office. After his many years of sacrifice and planning for the school, and the faith that the community had reposed in him by responding to his solicitation for funds at different times, the family were unwilling to have anything hinder its progress. So his wife carried the work through the year, in the hope that by its close the way would open for advancement. A kind Providence put it into the heart of a friend, a citizen of Carthage, to promise \$10,000 for the Boarding Hall, when \$20,000 should be raised for endowment. The son, David Mack Knight, through whose efforts this promise was made, then felt that he was called to undertake the conduct of the school and the raising of the endowment, and laying aside a good position in a bank, he became its president, the daughters being teachers in the school and the family working together for the establishment of the work so dear to their hearts.



EDWARD VON REISENKAMPFF ULRICH.

THIRD GENERATION.—13. EDWARD VON REISENKAMPFF ULRICH³, was born at Glenham, near Fishkill, New York, Oct. 10, 1829. After the death of his father he, with the rest of the family, came to Springfield, Illinois. At that time—A. D. 1841—it was a very new place, but the Capitol of the State. In time he became one of the prominent business men of the place, as it increased in population and importance. Following the example of his sainted father, he cast his influence and the power of his life into the scale of Christianity, and while working in his regular business capacity, has not failed to labor at all times in the capacity of a Christian among the people, not only of his own city, but throughout the country generally, wherever his extensive business operations have carried him. I can say of my brother what he is too modest to say of himself, that he is one of the best business Christians in the State, and believes in good credit and pure Christianity with equal earnestness. He has no more faith in a fictitious business policy, too common nowadays, than in the diluted Christianity of our modern

churches. His example will not fail to do good among the varied population of the West, among whom he lives. He married Maria Van Doren Vredenburg, also of Springfield, Illinois, March 22, 1853.

The children of Edward R. Ulrich³, and Maria, his wife, are:

28, Augustus Louis U⁴., b. Aug. 2nd, 1854; m. to Louisa S. Barry, April 30th, 1884. Born to them—Barry Stribling, July 6th, 1888; Portia Margaret, Sept. 9th, 1889; Edward von R., Sept. 29th, 1893.

29, Annie Vredenburg 4, b. September 2d, 1856; d. May 30, 1876.

30, John Vredenburg 4, b. February 9th, 1858; d. January 26th, 1873.

31, Edward von Reisenkampf 4, b. Feb. 8th, 1861; m. Jan. 8th, 1892, to Miss Jeannette Fisher. Children born to them—Edward von Reisenkampf U., July 18th, 1897; and Francis Stephen U., April 22nd, 1900 and Stanley Doremus, Sept. 20th, 1907.

32, Katherine Louise U⁴., b. Nov. 25th, 1862; m. to Frederick B. Kinsman, Jan. 5th, 1897.

33, Francis Doremus, b. Jan. 15th, 1866; d. Dec. 29th, 1866.

34, Charles M. U., b. Oct. 7th, 1868; m. to Miss Edyth Edward, June 22nd, 1897. Born to them—Katherine Louise, May 27th, 1899; Ada Gertrude, Dec. 29th, 1901; Charles M., Dec. 27th, 1903.

35, Henriette Von Reisenkampff 4, b. September 18th, 1870; d. ———.

36, Paul U., b. Aug. 25th, 1873; d. June 7th, 1895.

37, Maria V., b. Oct. 21st, 1874; d. June 26th, 1879.

38, Ruth U⁴., b. April 28th, 1878; m. June 25th, 1901, to Dr. B. G. Pinkerton. Born to them—Marie Henriet, July 15th, 1902; Ruth Saada, May 6th, 1906.

VREDENBURGH.—Died, at 3:30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, September 25th, 1907, at her home, 521 North Fourth street, Miss Frances D. Vredenburg, aged 72 years, 5 months and 17 days.

Deceased was born at Somerville, N. J., on April 8th, 1835, and came to Springfield with her parents in 1839. She attended school in this city. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Vredenburgh, whom the older residents of the city will recall, Mr. Vredenburgh having been mayor of Springfield at one time.

Miss Vredenburgh is survived by three brothers: Peter Vredenburgh, Sr., and Thomas D. Vredenburgh of this city and La Rue Vredenburgh of Boston, Mass., and three sisters, Mrs. E.

R. Ulrich and Miss Margaret Vredenburgh, both of this city, and Mrs. James Partridge of Pawnee.

In the death of Miss Vredenburgh a beautiful life has passed from us, singularly quiet, yet like the calm waters of a noble river enriching and blessing all that it touches, for through its "warp and woof" ran the golden thread of earnest, practical Christ-likeness.

In early girlhood she consecrated herself to God, and each day learned more of the preciousness of His service. With remarkable usefulness she was to brothers and sisters the tender, sympathetic elder sister, and by the younger members of the family circle she was beloved and revered. As friend, true as steel, she never failed, and through the lapse of changing years she never changed.

"Weep not for her that she has reached before us
The safe, warm shelter of her long-loved home:
Weep not for her, she may be bending o'er us,
In quiet wonder when we, too, shall come."



MRS. HENRIETTA W. WINDLE.
(Born Ulrich.)

THIRD GENERATION.—14. HENRIETTE WILHELMINE ULRICH³, was born June 8th, 1832, at Glenham, Fishkill, New York. She was married Nov. 1st, 1860, in Springfield, Illinois, to Ezra Windle, a merchant, who located in Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. Died July 28th, 1904, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Windle died Dec. 13th, 1897.

The children of Henriette Wilhelmina³, and Ezra Windle, are:

39, Ella, b. Aug. 3rd, 1862, Carthage, Ill.; m. E. C. Quinby Jan. 1st, 1885, at Carthage, Illinois. Three children—Hoyt C. b. Feb. 22nd, 1886; d. Feb. 26th, 1887; Paul W., b. Dec. 9th, 1888; Helen W., b. July 26th, 1897. E. C. Quinby now lives in Los Angeles, Cal.

40, Katherine, b. Sept. 19th, 1864; m. to J. H. McCullough of Newdale, Pa., April 9th, 1901, Carthage, Illinois.



MRS. H. ULRICH AND BARTOW A. ULRICH.
1845.



BARTOW A. ULRICH
1858



HELEN A. RUSSELL
1862



MRS. HELEN RUSSELL ULRICH.
1907.



RESIDENCE OF ULRICHS IN CHICAGO.



B. A. ULRICH.
1895.

B. A. ULRICH.

THIRD GENERATION.—16. BARTOW ADOLPHUS ULRICH³ was born February 12th, 1840, at Glenham, in Fishkill, N. Y. Married March 31st, 1864, to Miss Helen A. Russell, at Brighton, Mich.

The children of Bartow Adolphus Ulrich³, and Helen Amelia, his wife, are:

- 41, Milton 4, b. Feb. 2, 1865; d. Feb. 5, 1865.
- 42, Victoria 4, b. Feb. 28, 1866.
- 43, Russel 4, b. June 11, 1868.
- 44, Perry 4, b. August 26th, 1870.
- 45, Bartow Adolphus 4, b. May 9th, 1872; d. May 22, 1905.
- 46, Helen Russell 4, b. Feb. 25, 1874.
- 47, Gertrude 4, b. July 22, 1877.
- 48, Lela Knox 4, b. June 2, 1888.

FOURTH GENERATION.—17. VICTORIA ULRICH, born February 28, 1866, at Chicago, Illinois; was married to Everett Elsworth Noyes, of Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 12, 1899.

The children of E. E. Noyes and Victoria are:

William E. Noyes, b. July 1st, 1903.

Catherine, b. July 16, 1906.

Everett Elsworth Noyes, husband of Victoria Ulrich, was born in Boston. His father was Rev. Geo. S. Noyes, minister at Boston. His mother's maiden name was Mary Murdock. They lived at Nahant, near Boston. He is now business manager of the Union League Club of Chicago, with which he has been connected as secretary, etc., for twelve years.

FOURTH GENERATION.—18. RUSSELL ULRICH, born June 12, 1868, at Chicago, Illinois; married June 30, 1892, to Helene Studebaker, of South Bend, Indiana. The only child of Russell Ulrich and Helene Studebaker living is Jacob Studebaker Ulrich, born in 1893 in Chicago, Illinois.

FOURTH GENERATION.—19. HELEN RUSSELL ULRICH, born February 25, 1874, at Chicago, Illinois; married April 21, 1899, to Achelli Alberti of Italy, now of the United States, living in New York. The only child of Helen R. and Alberti is Oliver Perry, born in New York February 9, 1900.

B. A. ULRICH'S LETTER.

Copy of B. A. Ulrich's letter to his wife in 1865, from Washington, D. C.:

Feby. 1st, 1865, I saw the president at last. While waiting in the secretary's room, I heard the name of Congressman Long-year spoken, and remembering that your brother Frank had given me a letter to him, I presented it and he took me into the President's room. A Congressman has the privilege of taking some of his friends with him in the president's room, and he can usually gain an audience with the president sooner than a private person. The president after I was introduced to him, said he knew my family at Springfield very well, and remembered taking a ride with my sister Mary, from Jacksonville to Springfield a long time ago, when he was going to Jacksonville on business.

He read over my papers, and said he would do what he could to get me a consulship in Germany. Seeing the German article I had prepared as a campaign document, he remarked, that he had commenced to learn that German language, but had not advanced any further than to say, "Sprechen sie Deutsch, Mien Herr." He then doubled up my papers, and wrote the following on the back of them:

"Will the Secretary of State, please see and hear the bearer, Mr. Ulrich, and oblige him if he conveniently can? He is a young man raised in the place of my residence, and of a most re-

spectable family, as he also is himself. A. Lincoln, Jany. 30th, 1865."

This was a very good introduction to the Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, who looks after foreign appointments. About a dozen jokes and stories were told while we were in the president's room. Most of them by the president himself. The president spoke in a very high key most of the time, but he seemed to make everybody feel at home.

I did not get my appointment on account of assassination of President Lincoln in April, 1865. B. A. U.

B. A. Ulrich, having previously studied for nearly two years at Heidelberg, where he attended lectures at the university, during 1858-60, and subsequently in Wimborne Dorchester-shire, England, and then at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, he graduated from the Law Department in 1864. The same year he married Helen A. Russell, who resided at Brighton, Michigan near Ann Arbor, and took up his residence at Chicago. He was admitted to the bar, but since 1869 has been engaged in the real estate business in Chicago.


He has been for many years a contributor to the press and magazines, writing upon Governmental and Municipal topics. In 1864, his Thesis on "a comparison on the different forms of government," was recommended by Gov. Richard Yates, and Sen. S. M. Cullom, and was widely circulated.

In 1894 he visited Europe, and interviewed many city officials in different cities, and collected many statistics in reference to their management. Upon his return to Chicago, he wrote numerous articles to the press in reference to Municipal Government. One book, entitled "How should Chicago be Governed," was widely read and noticed. He was an active member of the Citizens Association, and Civic Association of Chicago, at one time.

When he came to Chicago in 1864, he joined the Second Presbyterian Church, and subsequently in 1894 left that organization, and joined the Seventh Church of Christ Scientist in Chicago.

Victoria Ulrich studied painting at Art Institute, Chicago, in Berlin, Germany, of Gussow, also at Paris, taught in Art Institute, Chicago, executed some fine studies in her art, married and settled in Chicago

Russell Ulrich studied two years at the Cornell University, and went into the real estate business in Chicago, visited Europe twice, and married and in 1896 went to Alaska, where he lived two years, after which he settled in Seattle, Washington.





JACOB FRANKLIN STUDEBAKER ULRICH

Son of Russell Ulrich and his wife, Helene Studebaker Ulrich, So. Bend.

His home at present is with Mr. and Mrs. E. Louis Kuhns, his uncle and aunt, South Bend, when not attending school at the Howe Military School, Lima, Indiana. On his mother's side, his grandmother is Harriet Chord, one of the old families and early settlers. Her father, an early day prosperous merchant. His grandfather, Jacob Franklin Studebaker, for whom he is called, who is also from one of the old families of Indiana; formerly one of the firm of Studebaker Bros., manufacturers, South Bend, Indiana.



PERRY ULRICH.

Perry Ulrich has been engaged in the real estate business in Chicago for 20 years, and has been very successful in handling Chicago and Gary property. He made investments in Gary when the project of a steel city was first decided on by the Steel Trust. He built a home in Buena Park for his mother and sisters in 1905. He managed to establish himself in a good business in Chicago. Member of Hamilton Club, and he belongs to 7th Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago. and the Chicago Association of Commerce. Visited Europe 1892.



BARTOW A. ULRICH, JR.

Born May 9th, 1872; died May 22nd, 1905. He was a bright, energetic and strictly honest young man. He was engaged in the real estate business in Chicago and was a member of the 2nd Church of Christ, Scientist. He left \$5,000 to his mother and sister Gertrude.



NOLDI, AS "SANTUZZA IN CAVALERIA RUSTICANA."

HELEN RUSSELL ALBERTI.

Helen Russell Ulrich went with her father to Italy, October, 1893, and studied singing with Alexander Busi for six months, or until his death. She was in Italy for nine months and then went to Paris where she studied with Mme. Laborde two years. Calve was also a pupil of Mme. Laborde. She then returned to America, and after making a short visit with her family in Chicago, located in New York, where she married Achille Alberti; he was born in Asena, October 23, 1854; he was one of the most prominent Italian baritones of his time in Europe, having sung in all the large theatres, and before the crowned heads of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Alberti toured through the United States with Mme. Sofia Scalchi and Mme. Mantelli.

PRESS NOTICES

NOLDI.

Helene Russell Alberti.

Mme. Helene Noldi's Gilda was a revelation. It was her

first appearance in this city, and it will firmly establish her reputation here as an artist of superior accomplishments. Her high dramatic soprano was shown off to great advantage in the tragic role of the jester's daughter. Her acting and expression were all that could be desired, especially in the powerful scenes of the last act, where her interpretation of the role was especially effective. Her magnificent voice dominated the famous quartet.

Mme. Noldi is without affectation. Lovely of face, decidedly majestic, her voice follows the sentiment, and her highest notes are the best.

In the tower scene Noldi becomes the Italian nightingale, playing with her own voice pathetic, pleading, rapid, grand. She changes like the kaleidoscope, her tones frequently blending into those of the great Alberti.

Madame Noldi's work throughout was excellent. She is a very pleasing singer and in the miserere scene from "Il Trovatore" and the jewel song in "Faust" was especially good. Alberti has often been heard here and in the same roles. He is a fine singer and an admirable actor. Noldi was given the bulk of the applause last night and was the favorite with a larger percentage of the audience. Her solo outside the tower in the opening scene of "Il Trovatore" was without question the best received in all last night's program.

Boston Transcript, October 29, 1907:

Madame Noldi has a beautiful clear soprano, pure in tone, and while she has been trained in the modern school of singing, yet when necessary she can execute the vocal pyrotechnics that were a part of the education of the singers of the Italian method of a few decades ago. The "Jewel Song" proved a revelation of her powers, and for the moment her brilliant singing took the audience off its feet. Again in the final scene of the last act, in the trio for Marguerite, Mephistopheles and Faust, she developed the remarkable possibilities of her voice, and the beautifully rounded tones well deserved the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm that nearly drowned the closing phrases.

Noldi was connected at one time with the New York Metropolitan Opera Company:

Her most notable achievement was the singing of Leonora in *Il Trovatore*, in Italian, on two hours' notice. This was two years ago at the Metropolitan Opera House on the occasion of Madame Nordica's illness.

ACHILLE ALBERTI.

Signor Achille Alberti, the dashing baritone of the Mantelli Operatic Company, now in the city, is not only a splendid artist,

but a most pleasing gentleman and interesting conversationalist, as well.

In his world-wide travels he has been very observing of the peculiarities and attractions of each country through which he has journeyed.

In an entertaining talk today anent the Russian-Japanese conflict, Signor Alberti threw an interesting sidelight on the Russian character and country.

"While Japan is a delightful country, and the people highly advanced in many of the arts, the Land of the Chrysanthemums is far behind Russia in the matter of music," said Signor Alberti. "Russia has the influence deep in her soul. The list of great musicians and composers in Russia is larger than England's. The orchestras of St. Petersburg and Moscow, which I have had the great joy of listening to many times, are the greatest east of Dresden."

"And Russia is a nation of singers," continued the signor.

Sig. Achille Alberti, baritone, made a fiery Escamillo. His voice is full and resonant and he sings with a tremendous force of tone. In the Toreador song he was particularly effective, having evidently patterned his Escamillo along Campanari lines.

Seattle Paper.

Gertrude Ulrich, who visited Germany, France and England with her sister Victoria in 1892, and Lela Ulrich who went with her mother to Italy in 1895, studied at High School and Domestic Science at Lewis Institute, Chicago, are demonstrating the possibilities, under their mother's direction and help, of running a home successfully in Chicago without the aid of servants. It must be acknowledged that so far it has been a great success. The former is now a member of the Seventh Church of Christ Scientists, Chicago, and occasionally and quietly is practicing Christian Science healing.



WILLIAM SANDERSON RUSSELL
1864

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

The Russell family in America are of English descent. Samuel Russell and his sister, who are ancestors of Wm. Sanderson Russell, came over with William Penn in 1683, and settled in Delaware in 1750.

Wm. Sanderson Russell, born in Riga, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1817; married Feb. 3, 1832, to Jane Althea Knox; died Aug. 27, 1870, at the Russell farm, near Brighton, Michigan.

Jane Althea Knox, born Feb. 6, 1817, near Bennington, Vermont; married Wm. Sanderson Russell Feb. 3, 1832; died Oct. 7, 1855, at the Russell farm, near Brighton, Mich.

She was a daughter of Hepzibah Perry, who married James Knox, of Bennington, Vt. She was the daughter of Oliver Perry, who was the first cousin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and Commodore Matthew C. Perry, of Rhode Island. Oliver Hazard Perry, the great grandson of Commodore Perry, lives at Lowell, near Boston, Mass.

Gertrude Ulrich called on family in 1906.

The children of Wm. S. Russell and Jane A., were: Marriam H. Russell, born Oct. 19, 1834; married Oct. 11, 1814, to Ebenezer Brooks, near Brighton, Michigan.

Francis G. Russell, born April 16, 1836; married to Helen Edwards, at Washington, September, 1863; died at Detroit, Mich.

Dewitt C. Russell, born April 1, 1837; died while in the army, during the Civil War, while defending his country, Sept. 4, 1862, Washington, D. C.

Wm. Henry Harrison Russell, born Nov. 24, 1839; died July 31, 1895, at Island Lake, Mich., near Brighton.

Mr. Russell was an attorney; graduated at the University of Ann Arbor; joined the army, and was at the battle of Bull Run; practiced law in Memphis, Chicago, New York and Detroit.

Helen Amelia Russell, born Sept. 22, 1844, at the Russell farm, near Brighton, Mich.; married Bartow A. Uurich, March 31, 1864, at the farm.

Children of Frank G. Russell and Helen Edwards, his wife, of Medinah, N. Y. (Niece of U. S. Senator Burroughs, Pennsylvania):

Clinton W. Russell, born Nov. 19, 1864; married April 19, 1892, to Anna Rose, of Richmond, Va., and Walter Knox Russell; born 1868; died 1885.

Children of Clinton W. Russell and Anna M. Rose, his wife:
Frank G. Russell, born April 9, 1893.

Peyton R. Russell, born April 13, 1902.

Lela Russell, born 1870; married to Chas. Harrah. who was in the Cuban War, and now a general of the Michigan Militia, Detroit, Mich.

Frank P. Russell, born 1872; married.

Frank G. Russell was secretary of Gen. Baldwin, of Michigan; City Attorney of Detroit six years, and was educated and graduated at Normal School of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Some of the near relatives and cousins of Helen R. Ulrich are: Darias Cornwall, formerly of Chicago, now in Battle Creek; Mr. Alva Smith, prominent railroad official, Cleveland, O., and C. Elsworth Russell, of Chicago. in real estate business.

Chicago, Sept. 24, 1907.

From United States Biographical Dictionary, I copy the following about W. H. H. Russell, St. Louis:

"William H. H. Russell, the subject of this biography, from 'Russells' of England, somewhat resembles the English parliamentarian in physical appearance, so much so that his friends frequently dub him 'Lord John.' His ancestry were of English and Welsh descent, and emigrated to America from Bristol Gloucestershire, England, in 1681, with the William Penn colony, and settled in Delaware. Joseph Russell, a large silk dealer in Bidmnsiter, England, left a large estate, in which his descendants in America are interested. The father of Russell, Wm. Russell, was born in Riga, Monroe County, N. Y., and went to Michigan, settling upon a farm in Green Oak, Livingston County.

"The maternal ancestry of Mr. Russell comes from the Perry blood. His mother's maiden name was Miss Jane A. Knox, Bennington, Vt., a relative of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame.

"Mr. W. H. H. Russell located in St. Louis as a lawyer after graduating from the law department of the Michigan University, in class of 1864. He was elected to the legislature of Missouri."

KNOX PERRY FAMILY.

The Knox family came to America from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, A. D. 1713, but previously came over to Ireland from Scotland, as members of Cromwell's army of Subjugation. It is a singular coincidence that the ancestors of the Perrys in America were also at the same time in Cromwell's army.

From life Commodore M. C. Perry:

"Edward Perry preached the doctrine of peace to the Protector's troops. Oliver Cromwell, not wishing this, made it convenient for Edward Perry to leave England."

The soldiers of Cromwell were given lands and many of them settled in the vicinity of Belfast, among whom were the Knoxes,

who continued to live there until oppressed by religious restrictions, they, with other Scotch emigrants, went to America. The colony of Massachusetts Bay offered inducements to keep off the Indians and settle up the country. Fifty families, including the Knoxes, settled at what is now called the City of Blandford, situated on the mountain. It was then a wilderness in the midst of hostile Indians.

The Knox family had their allotment of land at this place, as had the other settlers, and here the Knox family homestead was located, from whom several hundred members of the family have descended, and who are now scattered all over the United States.

William Knox was one of the original settlers at Blandford; he had three sons, named Adam, John and William.

John Knox had four sons.

William had six sons.

Adam had four sons and three daughters.

Of these, Oliver removed to Bennington, Vt., where his son James was born.

Bennington is an interesting town. Many of the buildings look very old. A great many of them have great pillars in front. Monument Avenue runs up to the monument, which is very high, and is built on the spot where General Stark and his men encamped. The people of Bennington are very proud of it. The mountains on the way to Bennington are very beautiful.

James Knox went to the town of Woodford, Vt., where he married Hepzibah Perry, a daughter of Oliver Perry, who was a first cousin of Commodore Hazard Oliver Perry and a cousin of Matthew C. Perry.

James Knox and Hepzibah Perry had two children, Oliver Perry Knox and Jane A. Knox.

Oliver Perry Knox, born at Woodford, Vt., May 25, 1813, married Eliza Roseborough at Dundries, Canada, January 9, 1842. Died March 19, 1867; his wife died Sept. 8, 1885. Their three children are:

George W. Knox, born February 17, 1843; married November 15, 1882, Lucy A. Porter, at Dixon, Calif. They have one child, Geo. Harold Knox, born at Los Angeles, November 8, 1885, who is an automobile machinist at San Francisco. Geo. W. Knox is now a practising attorney at Los Angeles, Calif.

Jas. P. Knox, born January 1, 1847, was married to Lavinnia Houghton, August, 1870; died January 28, 1872; his wife died March 22, 1901, then Mrs. Hargis having married Harry Hargis, of Chicago.

Thomas R. Knox, born July 3, 1851, married Isadore Stevens, of Alexanders, Va., 1876; died June 3, 1898, at San Francisco. They had one child, Bena A. Knox, born 1878; the mother and daughter now reside at Los Angeles Calif.



Mariam H. Russell, subsequently Mrs. Brooks, took full charge of her father's family after her mother's early death, and was known as "Little Mother." She did not leave the home until all were married, or gone. She was esteemed for her Christian charity. No one ever heard her speak unkindly of anyone, no matter what the provocation. She aimed to make the world better for her being in it. At the last her pastor asked her, "Is it all right in Jesus;" she replied, "It's been all right for years." She lived and died one of God's noble women. She was interested in the work of W. C. T. U.

C. E. R.



COMMODORE MATTHEW GALBRAITH PERRY.

James Creelman says in November Pearson's Magazine that:

Matthew C. Perry was the son of a plucky captain in the early American Navy, descended from a Devonshire Quaker who defied Cromwell, was driven to America, and there suffered punishment for denouncing the Puritans of Plymouth.

The captain, who served as a sailor in the American war for independence, afterward fought for his country against England in 1812 with his four sons, all naval officers, two of them commodores—Oliver Hazard Perry, who immortalized himself on Lake Erie, and Matthew C. Perry, who lived to open Japan to the world at the age of sixty years.

It was from this heroic brood and background that the youth of Matthew C. Perry emerged to ripen into a career of extraordinary usefulness. He did not, like his never-to-be-forgotten brother, burn his memory into the emotions of a young nation by a decisive naval battle, but in the Mexican War he commanded the greatest fleet assembled under the American flag and his guns, served by his pupils, made possible the capture of Vera Cruz.



COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.
at Battle of Lake Erie.

He selected the site of the first free black settlement in Liberia. He became the father of the American steam navy. He proved the power of the ram as a weapon in naval warfare. He founded the naval-apprenticeship system. He helped to abolish duelling and the grog-ration from the American navy. He was the most potent educational force in the service.

Japanese and others who have since studied the story of Perry's amazing bloodless victory over Japan have asked how such a busy naval officer could have acquired such a profound and apparently minute knowledge of Japanese diplomacy, character and custom.

With his great diplomatic battle won, Perry exchanged presents with Japan, and then followed gay pageants, wrestling matches, feasts, exhibitions of the little steam railway, the telegraph and photograph and, having shown the Japanese how orderly, decent and kindly American sailors could be—for no Japanese was insulted by any of his crews and everything needed was generously paid for—Perry saluted the flag of the new Japan and steamed back to the United States.

